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**Two new Lizards (*Eurydactylus* and *Lygosoma*)
from New Caledonia.**

By

LARS GABRIEL ANDERSSON.

With 1 figure in the text.

Communicated February 12:th by HJ. THÉEL and E. LÖNNBERG.

These two probably new lizards, here described, belong to a collection of reptiles, sent to me for determination from my friend Dr. L. A. JÄGERSKIÖLD, curator of the zoological museum, Gothenburg. They are collected in New Caledonia 1887 by Mr. TH. SAVÈS and donated to the museum by Mr. AUG. RÖHSS, Gothenburg.

***Eurydactylus symmetricus* n. sp.**

This lizard agrees rather closely with *Eurydactylus vieillardii* BAVAY, as it is described by Boulenger in Proc. Zool. Soc. 1883, p. 129 and by Sauvage in Bull. Soc. Philom. 7. Ser., 3, p. 70; Paris 1878. In some cases, however, it differs distinctly from this one. I believe therefore that it must be regarded as a new species. For the sake of completeness I give a description of the form, although in many points this diagnosis is only a repeating of the description of *Eurydactylus vieillardii*.

Head cuneiform, with the nose and frontal region depressed; the occiput twice as high as the nose and the greatest breadth of the head more than twice the breadth of the snout. Snout long, obtuse, twice the diameter of the orbit. Forehead rather concave. Body somewhat compressed, the vertebral region feebly keeled; tail depressed, tapering to a curved point (prehensile?). Limbs short and flat, a little overlapping, when adpressed; the hind ones very broad, with a dermal fold along the inner side. Fingers and toes clawed, entirely dilated, inferiorly with undivided, curved lamellæ, 9—10 on the fourth finger and toe. Except thumb and inner toe the distal joint of the toes completely resembles the figure 7 b given by Boulenger of the toes in *E. vieillardi*, viz. the joint being narrow and compressed and appearing as a distinct median ridge upon the dilated inferior pad. On the inner toe and on the thumb such ridge is not to be found; instead of that there are a few rather enlarged median scales, the distal of which being largest and nail-like, covering the extremely small claw. Inferiorly this one is also ensheathed by two enlarged lateral scales. On the other toes and fingers the claws are large, not retractile.

Scales on the back and sides rather large, round, and juxtaposed, becoming smaller on the neck, the narrow intervals forming a fine network; on the belly the scales are smaller and somewhat imbricate; about 60 scales round the middle of the body; the scales on the upper and lower parts of the limbs and on the upper base of tail as on the body. Scales on the other parts of the tail are squarish, large and juxtaposed arranged in verticils; 32 scales in the first annulus. On the throat the scales are very small, sharply defined from the larger ones on the belly, which they resemble in other respects.

The upper surface of the head is covered with symmetrical plates: a broad and low septagonal rostral with a median cleft above, two nasals, separated by an internasal, longitudinally enlarged; two large præfrontals, broadly in contact with each other and separated from the internasal by a small azygos præfrontal; a short and broad pentagonal frontal; a frontoparietal, parietals, and an interparietal, all broken up in regularly arranged smaller plates; one upper and one or two very small lower postnasals; two loreals. The eyes encircled with small granules; the upper eyelid also

granulated, separated from the frontal and frontoparietal by a semicircle of four or five supraoculars, the anterior the very largest. The temporal region granulated, with a few large and small plates. 7 upper labials, the 5:th, 6:th and 7:th very small and below the eye; 6 lower labials. A trapezoid mental and a postmental, separating the first lower labials; behind the postmental a few irregular chinshields, merging behind in the gular granules. On the nuchal region we find among the granules a transverse series of five small round plates, the middle ones of which are subconical and followed behind by some others of the same shape, posteriorly arranged in pairs. The nostril rather large and round, pierced between the rostral, the first labial, the nasal and the

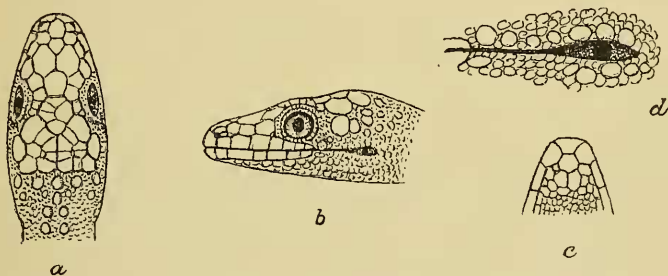


Fig. 1. *Eurydactylus symmetricus* n. sp.

a. Upper view of head, $\frac{3}{2}$; b. Profile of head, $\frac{3}{2}$; c. The mental region, $\frac{3}{2}$; d. Ear-opening, $\frac{4}{1}$.

small lower postnasal. The external ear-opening is a long narrow slit between two dermal folds, covering a large cavity, in the bottom of which there is a vertically enlarged interior ear-opening. From the anterior corner of the ear-opening runs a narrow but distinct groove to the angle of mouth. Neither Sauvage nor Boulenger mention anything about this. Probably, however, it exist also in *E. vieillardii*; in the opposite case, the differences between the two forms should be greater than shown by other characters. Two faint transversal gular folds and two lateral ones, separating the granulated gular region from the larger scales, bordering the lower labials.

Colour (in alcohol) yellowish white, with dark reticulations, forming broad irregular cross-bands: viz., one on the nuchal region, two on the back, one on the base of the tail,